

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.
ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, 800 Broadway, New York and Pennsylvania, and New York Public Office second floor over R. J. Folger's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.
GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio.
J. C. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.
T. B. BALTZ, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. W. H. KILLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.
S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.
RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Sewing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joe. Coran & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufactures of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.
D. ATWATER & SONS, established in 1883 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.
P. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, E. East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 8 South Erie street.

B. & B.

And Now

Holidays over, necessarily there must be many broken lines in goods of every department—not only in special holiday goods, but staple lines as well—and now is the time to get the most phenomenal value in Dress Goods, Silks and Suitings. Lot superior \$2.00 imported suitings, solid colors and choice shades, 48 inches wide, \$1.00 a yard. 48 in. All Wool Imported Zig-Zag Cheek Suitings, stylish, and in novel and desirable combinations—mahogany and blue, brown and blue, mahogany and navy, tan and brown, olive and blue, oxford and grey, light and dark brown, etc.—genuine dollar goods at 50 cents a yard.

Australian

Wool Suitings.

Eight different color combinations in stylish checks—all wool materials—value that will be a genuine surprise to every woman who sees them—55 inches wide, 65c. a yard.

Extra good all wool Mixed Suitings, 50 cent values, 45 inches wide, 35 cts. a yard.

2,000 yards of all-wool 40s. Ladies' Cloth—good quality, in tans, light green, dahlia, brown mixed, drab, etc. double width, 36 inches wide, 20c. a yard.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's

Jackets, Coats, Capes

And

Ready-Made Garments

Furs, Etc., Etc.

To go at such prices as will surprise the most conservative buyers. Write our mail Order Department for samples of any piece goods you may wish. Compare quality and prices with the best you can do elsewhere—we'll abide by your decision.

BOGGS & BUEL,

115, 117 and 119 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Burns, Fetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Oddy's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, care less of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister druggists.

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company, Office of the SECRETARY AND TREASURER, MASSILLON, O., January 1, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business, shall be held at the general office of the company, in the German Deposit Bank, in the city of Massillon, on Tuesday, the 15th day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN J. BALST, Secretary.

MR. SIBLEY IN A RAGE.

HE MAKES A VIOLENT ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT

As Shooting Scene on the Floor of the House—Tom Johnson Opposes the Currency Bill—Bland, W. A. Stone and Others Also Attack the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The house session was spent in general debate on the currency bill and the opponents of the measure had their innings. All the speakers except Representative Cox (Tenn.) antagonized it. The feature of the day was the speech of Mr. Sibley (Dem., Pa.), who made an attack on the president and arraigned the Democratic party generally for drifting away from its traditional moorings. His speech created much confusion and a good deal of a sensation.

Mr. Tom Johnson (O.) also created a stir by affirming the proposition that the bill either created a monopoly to issue the legal tender money of the country, or was a failure which would give dishonest bankers under the law to defraud the government.

Mr. Bland (Mo.) made an earnest speech against the bill from the standpoint of free silver.

The other speakers were Messrs. Belthoover (Dem., Pa.), W. A. Stone (Rep., Pa.), Morse (Rep., Mass.) and Coffey (Dem., W. Va.).

Mr. Sibley during the course of his speech said: "If ever a rebuke was needed to one who has attempted to trample down the prerogatives of the people, it is needed for him who has attempted to usurp this entire government to himself. The time has come when there should be something more than brains, belly and brass to this government."

He referred to George III, and said it had been given out that anyone who voted against this bill would incur the displeasure of the king. Four days after the repeal of the Sherman act members had told him that they had been promised revenue collectorships if they would vote for repeal.

"The gentleman makes a very broad assertion," interrupted Mr. Combs (Dem., N. Y.), and asked Mr. Sibley to mention names.

"Every man is the guardian of his own conscience," declared Mr. Sibley. "Already the padlocks have been on my lips too long, and I intend to throw them off."

"When were the padlocks put on your lips?" interrupted Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., O.).

There was great confusion and excitement following the question.

"I have not thrown them off before," continued Mr. Sibley, "because I hoped to see the administration redeem its promises and I did not wish to utter a word when there was hope of honest performance."

Mr. Outhwaite had pushed forward and again uttered his question: "Who put the padlock on your lips?"

Mr. Sibley hesitated for a moment and then with intense earnestness said: "Let me tell the gentleman that I am not talking today to men who believe in going to hell in a handcart instead of to heaven supported by truth. Let me tell him also that I am not addressing men who believe more in a bottle of fish than a contrite heart."

A bout of applause and laughter greeted the statement.

Mr. Sibley proceeded to relate the experience of Dionysius who he was again interrupted by Mr. Outhwaite: "Was it Dionysius who put the padlock on your lips?"

Mr. Sibley made no reply but continued at length in the same strain.

Mr. Johnson (O.) explained why he believed the bill, if it could be enacted into law, would prove a monstrous failure. He denied that this bill was designed to take the government out of the banking business and asserted that no bill could be devised for sound currency issues which would not place them under government supervision and in effect make them state banknotes.

Mr. Johnson sketched a scheme by which a dishonest man, entirely within the terms of this bill, could make \$32,500 in two weeks by starting a bank.

"Could that not be done under the present law?" asked Mr. Springer.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Johnson, "because he must deposit \$114,000 worth of bonds to get \$30,000 in circulation."

"Could not the Canadian banks penetrate the same fraud?" asked Mr. Springer, returning to the assault.

"No," replied Mr. Johnson, "because the Canadian system is a government monopoly."

Another Victory For Carlisle.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The district court of appeals has affirmed the decision of the district supreme court refusing to grant the Miles Sugar Manufacturing and Planting company of Louisiana, a mandamus compelling Secretary Carlisle and Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller to proceed under the law awarding sugar bounties notwithstanding its appeal by the new tariff law. The case was brought as a test suit. An appeal to the United States supreme court is yet open to the planters, the case having gone against them in all inferior tribunals.

A Hearing Set For Jan. 15.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The case of John G. Moore against Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, to contest the constitutionality of the income tax feature of the new tariff law, came up for a hearing on the 15th inst. in the district supreme court and was set for a hearing on the 15th inst. in the equity branch of the court.

WEST VIRGINIA'S TRICK.

Paupers Dumped Into Ohio to Be Cared For.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 9.—The prosecuting attorney of Jefferson county has addressed a letter to Attorney General Richards, in which he complains that the West Virginia authorities send their paupers across the river into Jefferson county, paying in advance a month's rent for them, and then leaving the indigent persons to be cared for by the county.

There seems to be no law governing the case, and it is said that practically the same conditions exist in other river counties. The letter was referred to Clerk Byers of the board of charities, who advises the Jefferson county people to return the paupers at the end of the month.

Desperate Fight With Thieves.

OTTAWA, O., Jan. 9.—A desperate fight has occurred in a saloon at Mandale, Paulding county, in the Findlay, Ft. Wayne and Western railroad, in which the police of that place and a private detective of Toledo, or the Clover Leaf railroad, played an interesting part. Ever since last June persons have been robbing the freight cars along the Clover Leaf railroad, and were spotted at that place. They have stolen several hundred dollars' worth of property. The officer was shot through the body, and the detective received a flesh wound in the arm. The robbers were captured without serious injuries. They are unknown, and would not tell their names nor tell the hiding place of their booty.

Badly Hurt by a Pupil.

TOLEDO, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Mary E. McGuire, one of the teachers in the Segur avenue schools, is confined to her bed as the result of undertaking to manage a refractory pupil. One of the boys became so thoroughly incorrigible that corporal punishment seemed absolutely necessary. It is a rule of the Toledo school board that none but the principal have any authority to administer corporal punishment. She undertook to take him to the superintendent's department, and had succeeded in getting the stubborn youngster outside her own door, when he suddenly threw her to the ground with such force as to fracture her collarbone.

Wants Evils Investigated.

HAMILTON, O., Jan. 9.—In charging the grand jury Judge Fisher called the attention of that body to the fact that it was their duty to investigate all information brought before it in relation to official corruption, gambling, betting on elections, laws relating to dealing in booksheds, where such are conducted or permitted. The judge also called attention to offenses against the right of suffrage, the bribing of voters, interference with election officers, etc.

Hearing Held Evidence.

WASHINGTON, C. H., O., Jan. 9.—The Fayette county grand jury is now hearing the evidence bearing upon the so-called riot of Oct. 17, when troops called out by Sheriff James F. Cook to protect the negro, William Dolly, killed five citizens and wounded 20 others. The coroner's verdict declared the killing unjustifiable and placed the responsibility upon Sheriff Cook and Colonel A. D. Coit of Columbus.

Electric Road For Truck Raisers.

ELYRIA, O., Jan. 9.—The farmers and truck raisers of Erie and Lorain counties have organized to construct an electric railway line between this city and Milan, Erie county. The distance is about 30 miles. The following towns will be tapped by the road: South Amherst, Henrietta, Birmingham, Florence and Berlinville. The road will cost \$25,000, and will be built principally to afford an outlet to the markets of this city and Cleveland.

Robbed by Masked Men.

FINDLAY, O., Jan. 9.—Three masked men went to the residence of William Ward, a farmer, and at the point of a revolver compelled him to hand over all of his money, about \$300. The old man resisted until the robbers threatened to burn him on the stove. William Ward has been arrested as one of the robbers and warrants have been issued for Thomas Shirley and Charley Watson.

Camden to Have a Cannery.

CAMDEN, O., Jan. 9.—H. H. Payne, president of the Camden bank; W. E. Christie, proprietor of the Nonpareil Canning House; J. E. McCord, proprietor of a tinstore, with some other leading citizens, are having a side-track laid from the Panhandle railroad to their building, which in the near future will open as a large canning factory, which will give employment to 100 or more persons.

Suicided Under Her Window.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A story of love and disappointment ended when Charles Haepelin, a young dancingmaster, stood beneath the window of the woman he loved and blew out his brains. The man fell dead beside the house of Anton Schurman, in East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street. Young Haepelin was born in a village on the side of the Alps. The girl's father refused to let him see her again.

Gladstone Arrives In Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have arrived safely here. They were met at the railroad station by three Armenians, who, on behalf of the Armenian colony of Paris, presented Mr. Gladstone with an address of welcome and offered a banquet to Mrs. Gladstone.

Circus Men's Convention.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—The second annual convention of the National Association of Tent Showmen has begun here with over 30 delegates, representing all the circus firms.

Hanged Himself With a Strap.

SIDNEY, O., Jan. 9.—William Henze, a farmer living two miles northwest of Kelleysville, has hanged himself with a strap. Insanity was the cause.

APOSTLES OF JACKSON.

Prominent Democrats at the Philadelphia Banquet.

WILSON THE GUEST OF HONOR.

He Assails the Protective Tariff System. Not Despondent Over Democracy's Reverses—Senator White, Congressman McMillan and Others Talk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Jackson day was celebrated by the Young Men's Democratic association of this city for the fifteenth consecutive time by an elaborate banquet in St. George's hall.

Vice President Stevenson, who had been expected to be the chief guest, was unable to attend on account of his daughter's illness. He sent a telegram from North Carolina regretting his inability to be present. Congressman William L. Wilson of West Virginia was the guest of honor and the principal speaker. The participants drank to "the memory of Jackson" standing, after which James A. Stranahan spoke for "the commonwealth of Pennsylvania." The next toast "As party organization is the controlling force in national legislation, the preservation of great parties for national liberty" was responded to by Senator Stephen M. White of California.

"Moderate and just taxation is the best achievement of legislative action" was the subject assigned Congressman Wilson.

Congressman Benton McMillan of Tennessee followed Mr. Wilson, responding to the toast, "Economy and fidelity to public interests in administration should be the paramount obligation of party."

The concluding toast, "The Young Democracy," was responded to by Dwight M. Lowrey of this city.

Congressman Isidor Strauss of New York was present, but did not speak, as were also Assistant Secretary of War Doe and United States Treasurer Morgan.

During the course of his speech Mr. Wilson said: "Protection in its real working is nothing but the old device by which the rich throw upon the poor, by which those who labor in the legislative lobbies throw upon those who labor in the shop and in the field, the chief burden of supporting the common government and, in addition thereto, exact from them one or more days in every week of unremitting labor for their benefit and enrichment. Against this wrong and injustice the party of Jefferson and Jackson—the party of free institutions—is pledged to wage a war of extermination."

"Moderate and just taxation is indeed the highest achievement of legislative action. If we have failed as a party, in our recent effort, to reach this high achievement, as we must admit that we have followed, let us searchingly and in the spirit of the most honest inquiry, seek to find out the cause of our failure. Is it due to faithlessness in our own efforts or in our own ranks, and how far it was due to the inurement of privileges so strong and so inveterate that no first assault could hope fully to dislodge it. I am one of those who believe that our partial failure has been due to both causes and so believing, I find in our present reverses no cause for despondency or for party disorganization and apathy, but a higher call to duty, to a more advanced party policy, a more steadfast and loyal adherence to it."

In Jackson's Native State.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 9.—The Ladies' Hermitage association celebrated Jackson day with a magnificent reception and the annual banquet of the association at the Nicholas hotel. The attendance was large, including both houses of the legislature, Governor Turney and staff. A presidential salute was fired from Capitol hill by the Tennessee Light artillery.

Commemorated Jackson's Victory.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A gathering of prominent and influential members of local commercial circles assembled at the Plaza hotel to attend the annual banquet of the Business Men's association in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans in 1812. The dining hall was most tastefully decorated with flags, palms and banners. Evan Thomas presided.

A Holiday In New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans being a legal holiday, banks, courts and the city hall were closed and Jackson square was decorated with flags. By direction of the governor a national salute of 21 guns was fired from the head of Canal street.

Ex-Governor Boies Spoke.

OMAHA, Jan. 9.—The Jacksonian club, the leading Democratic organization of the state, celebrated Jackson day by a banquet at the McVeer hotel. Ex-Governor Horace Boies of Iowa was the principal speaker of the evening, responding to the toast of "Issues of 1846."

Mother Drexel Takes Final Vows.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Mother Katharine Drexel made her final vows today as a religious in the community which she founded for the special work of evangelizing the Indians and negroes of the United States. Archbishop Ryan officiated at the solemn service, which took place at the convent of the Blessed Sacrament, near this city. Mother Katharine is the daughter of the late Francis A. Drexel of the great banking house of Drexel & Co.

Proto-Tants to Speak.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—A banquet by the Catholic union, at which distinguished Catholic and non-Catholic speakers will discuss "Religion, the Safeguard of the Republic," will be held this evening.

SENATOR LODGE RESOLUTION.

It Causes Further Debate—Palmer Defends the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Further debate on Mr. Lodge's resolution asking for information why the American ships had been withdrawn from Hawaiian waters took place in the senate.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.) in accordance with previous notice delivered a speech against the resolution regarding it as an invasion by the senate of the powers of the president. He defended the acts of the present administration in Hawaiian affairs. His remarks provoked a number of interruptions by Republican senators, including Messrs. Lodge, Teller and Aldrich. Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) also opposed its adoption.

Then the resolution again took its place on the calendar and during the remainder of the day the senate listened to eulogies on the late Alfred H. Colquhoun of Georgia at the close of which the senate adjourned.

The Greshams Give a Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary and Mrs. Gresham gave a dinner to the president and cabinet at the Arlington hotel Tuesday night. Those present were: President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Bassett, Postmaster General and Mrs. Olney, Secretary and Mrs. Herbert, Secretary and Mrs. Morton, Secretary Smith, Mrs. Pettine, Mr. Otto Gresham, Mrs. Andrews and Secretary and Mrs. Gresham.

Won't Listen to Coxy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Jacob S. Coxy will not be heard by the senate committee on finance in advocacy of his good roads and bond bills. Chairman Voorhees so declared to Mr. Coxy after the adjournment of the finance committee.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Secretary Carlisle was at the capitol a short time and conferred with Speaker Champ regarding the prospects for the passage of the currency bill.

Representative Reed of Maine was in the house for the first time since his recent accident, by which he sprained his hand. The injured ankle gives him some annoyance, but not enough to prevent his moving about.

The Indian agents summoned here by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning will hold a conference with the president tomorrow afternoon.

SAMPLE OF TURKISH JUSTICE.

Twenty-Four Armenians Sentenced in Spite of Proving an Alibi.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—Advices received here from Erzinghian, Armenia, say that 43 Armenians were tried for the alleged murder of a Mussulman at Armenia, in the district of Kermah. Of the 43, 24 were condemned to death, in spite of the fact that some of them produced passports, showing that they were in Constantinople at the time. Some of the accused were sent to penal servitude for life, and the remainder were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from three to six years.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8.
WHEAT—No. 1 red, 54 1/2c; No. 2 red, 50 1/2c.
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 47 1/2c; mixed ear, 46 1/2c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 46 1/2c.
OATS—No. 1 white, 30 1/2c; No. 2 do, 29 1/2c; extra No. 3 white, 28 1/2c; mixed, 28 1/2c.
HAY—Choice timothy, \$12.00/12.50; No. 1 timothy, \$11.50/12.00; No. 2 timothy, \$10.25/10.75; mixed clover and timothy, \$10.00/10.75; timothy, \$9.75/10.00; No. 1 feeding hay, \$8.50/9.00; mixed hay, \$14.00/15.00.
BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 28 1/2c; Ohio fancy creamery, 28 1/2c; fancy country roll, 18 1/2c; low grades and packing, 9 1/2c.
CHEESE—Ohio, mild, 11 1/2c; New York mild, 11 1/2c; Limburger, fat milk, 11 1/2c; Swiss, 10 1/2c; Ohio Swiss, 11 1/2c.
EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio cases, 34 1/2c; storage, 17 1/2c; southern cases, 32 1/2c.
POULTRY—Live chickens, 65 1/2c; pair; live chickens, small, 30 1/2c; spring chickens, 30 1/2c; ducks, 30 1/2c; pair, as to size; dressed chickens, 10 1/2c; pair; turkeys, 10 1/2c; pair; live turkeys, 9 1/2c; pair; live geese, 25 1/2c/30 1/2c; pair.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 8.

CATTLE—Receipts fair this week and demand steady. The market is steady at unchanged prices. Prime, \$5.00/5.25; good, \$4.15/4.50; good butchers, \$3.00/3.15; rough fat, \$2.65/3.10; fair light steers, \$2.00/2.45; light stockers, \$2.45/2.85; good fat hogs and butchers, \$2.40/2.85; pork, \$12.00/12.50; live turkeys, 9 1/2c; pair; live geese, 25 1/2c/30 1/2c; pair.

ROCKS—Receipts light, demand only fair.

Market slower and lower at the following prices: Prime, \$4.00/4.25; good, \$3.15/3.50; medium Philadelphia, \$4.00/4.25; good butchers, \$2.45/2.85; common to fair Yorkers, \$1.00/1.15; pigs, \$1.00/1.25; roughs, \$3.00/3.40.
SHEEP—Supply is liberal; market opening slow for all grades. Except a few, all are in good condition. Extra, \$10.00/12.00; good, \$8.00/10.00; common, \$6.00/8.00; yearlings, \$1.00/1.25; best lambs, \$3.00/3.50; common to fair lambs, \$2.00/2.50; calves, \$4.00/5.00; heavy and thin calves, \$2.00/3.00.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.

HEAD SHIPMENTS, 2,400 head; at unchanged prices. Market quiet at \$2.00/4.65; receipts, 30 head; shipments, 30 head.
SHEEP—Market steady at \$1.50/3.75; receipts, 30 head; shipments, none. Lambs steady at \$2.50/3.65.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

WHEAT—Spot market, No. 2 red, 54 1/2c; No. 1 hard, 55 1/2c; No. 2, 52 1/2c; No. 3, 48 1/2c.
OATS—Spot market, No. 2, 34 1/2c; No. 3, 32 1/2c; No. 4, 30 1/2c; No. 5, 28 1/2c; No. 6, 26 1/2c; No. 7, 24 1/2c; No. 8, 22 1/2c; No. 9, 20 1/2c; No. 10, 18 1/2c; No. 11, 16 1/2c; No. 12, 14 1/2c; No. 13, 12 1/2c; No. 14, 10 1/2c; No. 15, 8 1/2c; No. 16, 6 1/2c; No. 17, 4 1/2c; No. 18, 2 1/2c; No. 19, 1 1/2c; No. 20, 1/2c.

CONDAMNED MAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—George W. Cram, who murdered his wife Oct. 8, has been sentenced to death by electricity. Before being brought into court Cram attempted to end his life by cutting his throat with a glass from his spectacles, and when arraigned at the bar he was weak from the loss of blood. The time of his execution was set for the week beginning on Feb. 25.

A Girl Cashed Short.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Jan. 9.—Mabel Dodge, cashier for C. S. Butters, a grocer of this city, has disappeared from her home and her employer alleges that her accounts are nearly \$4,000 short. The parents of the girl declare that the amount will not aggregate more than \$1,000. They do not know where their daughter is at present.

To Be Hanged Today.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 9.—Daniel Bryon, convicted of murder in Marion county, is under sentence to be hanged today.

REVOLT IN THE K. OF L.

An Organized Fight Against Present Officials.

60,000 ARRAIED AGAINST THEM.

The Kickers Represent Most of the Strength of the Order—Over 200 Delegates Expected to Attend the Columbus Meeting—Legal Action to Be Taken.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9.—Since the action of District Assembly 16, Knights of Labor of Lackawanna county, in sending out the resolutions adopted at the last session of that body in Scranton four weeks ago, the following trades and district assemblies also have resolved to pay no more per capita tax to maintain the present general officers of the order.

Local Assembly 300 (window glassworkers), with 7,000 members; District Assembly 3, Pittsburgh, 3,500; District Assembly 1, Philadelphia, 700; District Assembly 10, South Dakota, 16,000; District Assembly 13, Idaho, 750; District Assembly

THE Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest baking powder made. It has received the highest award at the U. S. Gov't official investigation, and at all the Great International Expositions and World's Fairs wherever exhibited in competition with others.

It makes the finest, lightest, sweetest, most wholesome bread, cake and pastry. More economical than any other leavening agent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

GOSSIP ABOUT SUPERS.

How These Humble Stage Adjuncts Are Important.

VERY SMALL SALARIES PAID.

How the Green Super Knocked Down the Late W. J. Florence—An Appropriate Reply to Henry Irving—From Veterinarian to First Supernumerary.

The despised supernumerary occupies a more important position in the economy of the stage than most persons imagine. There are professional actors, and there are good and bad among them, as among the more haughty histrions, who would be insulted by the suggestion of being members of the same glorious profession.

In this city the supplying of extra people, male and female, for important stage productions has grown into a regular business.



EDWARD MCCLORY, TYPICAL SUPER MASTER. And there are men who make a good deal of money out of it. These chaps are usually characters in their way. Edward McClory is New York's best known among them in New York. At any rate he is a perfect type of the genus. He has been engaged in the business for years and has a rich fund of anecdotes of stage celebrities at his command.

McClory explained to me the details of his method of engaging the people. He keeps a book, in which are entered the names of the men and women whom he has employed at various times, together with brief data as to size, general appearance, etc. When he gets an order for a number of supers, he runs his eyes over the list, checking off those whom he considers suitable for the work to be done. These are notified, and the rehearsals are begun, usually one week in advance. Of course in the case of traveling combinations this is impossible, and one rehearsal is all that can be had. In this fact may be found an explanation of the super master's duty in the "extra people" composing the mobs and warriors in productions which are put on for a run.

Sometimes McClory has orders for more supers than he is able to supply from his regular list. Then he is obliged to advertise. There is no dearth of responses, and as such, mounted on a box, back in hand, McClory, whose official title is "super master," proceeds to enroll a number of raw recruits. All sorts and conditions of people apply to him. College students seem to be particularly fond of the work, although they never demand salary and seldom stick to it more than a week or so. Society young men, too, sometimes resort to this method of obtaining a glimpse of life behind the footlights. It usually takes about one consecutive night to disillusionize these fellows. But the greatest nuisances of all, according to the super master, are the pupils of various schools of acting. McClory says that he once had some of these people on in a big production. They expended a great deal of money in "makeup" and then used it so badly that he was obliged to have them all done over by his regular people.

There is no case on record up to the present time of a super having become a millionaire from the savings of the salary. The men receive the magnificent sum of \$3.50 per week for seven performances. The women get twice as much, because they are not so easily found as the males. This discrepancy is in a measure somewhat evened up, however, by the rehearsals, for which the men are paid 25 cents each, while the women get nothing. Dress rehearsals, as far as supers are concerned, count as regular performances. The super master makes his money from a commission of one night's salary by

each of his performers. This frequently amounts to a large sum in the aggregate. It would seem to the uninitiated that it would be next to impossible to keep track of all the costumes, wigs, armor,



SELECTING NEW MEN.

shoes, etc., in a play in which the supers are obliged to make three or four changes, especially since the super master, being held responsible by the proprietor of the attraction for all of these, is not disposed to take any chances on the honesty of his employees, into whose ranks a black sheep will necessarily creep every now and then. Each man is given everything belonging to his part by the super master's assistant, who has a list of the articles. In exchange for these he takes the man's street clothes, which are promptly locked up in a box provided for that purpose. After the performance the things returned by the super are checked off carefully. If they are all there, he gets his everyday wearing apparel. A card which is given to him on the first night is also punched. This serves as a memorandum of his attendance when pay day rolls around and also enables him to pass the Cerberus at the stage door on the following night.

There is very little jealousy ordinarily among the men. They do not care what work is assigned to them or what positions they are given so long as they get their pay promptly. Sometimes one of them will imagine that he is a born comedian and will attempt to gild his comrades and sometimes the actors themselves while on the stage. Whenever this fact comes to the ears of the super master, who is invariably a rigid disciplinarian, there is certain to be an immediate vacancy in the ranks. The women are usually annoying to the man who employs them. They all want the prettiest costumes. If there are to be two lines, nobody is willing to be in the rear one, while if there is but a single row the place on the end nearest the footlights is wanted by every mother's daughter among them. Sometimes this results in lively squabbles in the dressing room, not infrequently resulting in vigorous hairpulling matches.

Many of the female supers really believe that they are destined to become great stars in time, but this idea soon leaves them, and they quickly settle down to the humdrum of their very prosaic existence. McClory says that the only girl in his employ who stuck to the belief that she would rise was in his employ when he furnished extra people for Mary Anderson at the Star theater. This creature, who was quite petite and particularly pretty, when not on the stage would linger about the wings, intently watching the performance and drinking in every word that was uttered by the actors, instead of sitting in the dressing room gossiping or chattering in the company of her friends. That persistent girl is now a well known actress, commanding a salary of \$100 a week, of whom the most discreditable thing that may be said is that she is ashamed of having once been a super and will even tell a falsehood when questioned about it point blank.

Among the men who were wont to gild this same girl for her "ridiculous aspirations," as they consideredly expressed it, were some society "gentlemen" who were put on in dress suits in the same production. McClory says that among the piles of flowers that were sent to the stage were numbers to these sons of the Four Hundred, who had purchased them for themselves.

Among McClory's supers in a sporting melodrama which had a long run in this city was a fellow who had seen better days. He was a veterinarian, with a diploma from an English college. It was found necessary to let one of the men say, "Who won that last race?" This line was given to the horse doctor, who used to roll it out each night with siccant emphasis. For, as he was known, had up to that time been a great favorite with the boys. But now that he had a line to speak he hid aloof from them and was often seen pacing meditatively to and fro at the rear of the stage. Then his associates revenged themselves by writing on the wall of the dressing room: "The doctor is no longer a super. He is an actor." Even this did not disturb the veterinarian's equanimity.



SUPERS "BEFORE AND AFTER."

and he continued to be as consequential and overbearing as ever. Harsher measures were resorted to, and the victim deserted the stage for good and all.

An excellent story is told by McClory of a green super whom he hired when the late W. J. Florence was playing "Ticket of Leave Man" in this city. The new man gave his name as Pafe. McClory was very busy, and Pafe was instructed as to his duties by a mischievous super—one of those "natural born comedians" of whom I have already made mention. This fellow told him that as soon as the two policemen had arrested Florence he must walk up hurriedly and hit the hero a sharp blow on the back. Pafe carried out his instructions to the letter, and when he struck Florence, who had just shaken off the two minions of the law, the eminent comedian went spinning down toward the footlights and barely had time to roll inside as the heavy curtain struck the stage. Florence was mad in earnest, and thinking that Pafe was drunk sailed into him and would have administered a lively thrashing had not McClory interfered with an explanation. The genial comedian's anger left him at once, and he laughed until the tears streamed down his cheeks. He never tired of telling this joke on himself, either.

On another occasion, when McClory had some supers on for Henry Irving, several rehearsals were found necessary. Every one knows what a great stickler for correct "tonitensembles" the great English tragedian is. On this particular occasion he was in an exceptionally fussy humor. After lecturing several of his actors on the manner of doing certain things he turned his attention to the supers. One was told to look more serious, another to hold his head up and still another to turn his toes out. Finally the signal was given for two of them to advance. The poor fellows did so tremblingly. Before they had walked six steps Irving yelled: "Back! Back! Take your places again. Now watch this. This is the way you do," and he initiated the stride of the supers. "This is the way you should walk," and going up the stage Mr. Irving strode majestically down to the proper place, adding: "That's very simple. Walk in that manner."

This was too much for the younger of the two offenders, who very sapiently observed, "Mr. Irving, if we could walk like that we should not be working for 50 cents a night." Irving either did not or would not hear. At any rate, the rehearsal went through to the end without any more fault finding on his part.

OCTAVIUS COREN.

New York.
Cause For Suspicion.
"We had better watch the bookkeeper a little," said the senior partner. "He has been buying a bicycle."
"But you can hardly call that an extravagance," said the junior partner.
"No. But it is likely to make him crooked."

And the junior partner, who had entered the firm by the son-in-law route, dutifully laughed.—Indianapolis Journal.

They Got It.
Lady:—Well, what do you want?
Tramp:—Me and my pal's left a dispute to you, mum.
Lady:—What is the dispute?
Tramp:—As to whether you looks more like Mrs. Langtry or Helen of Troy. We had a bet of a lunch on it, mum, and if you'd kindly decide the bet and loan us the lunch we'd be much obliged.—London Quiver.

A CANADIAN INVASION.

Yankee Tennis Experts Playing Hockey In the Dominion.

THE SPORT RESEMBLES ICE POLO.

How It Was Evolved From the Old Game of Shinty, or Shinney, So Dear to Many Boys in America—"Shinney on Your Own Side."

Thanks to the enterprise of the athletes of the United States, the near future will see a number of international contests of great interest. One of these ventures that is already well under way is the visit to Canada of an intercollegiate hockey team composed of a number of the leading lawn tennis players of the United States. The moving spirits in the enterprise are Malcolm G. Chase and Arthur E. Foote of Yale, the two expert tennis players who won the intercollegiate doubles championship of America for 1894. These young men visited Canada last summer, defeated the Canadians at tennis and were, therefore, invited to return during the winter with a hockey team. "You can beat us at tennis," the Canadians remarked, "but come over during the winter, and we will show you how to play hockey."

Chase and Foote accepted the "defi," and a hockey team composed of Chase, Foote, R. D. Wrenn, tennis champion of the United States; William A. Larned, ex-intercollegiate champion; Fred H. Hovey, doubles champion of the United States with Clarence Hobart in 1893; William Jones, Alexander Meikeljohn, and George Matteson is now playing in Canada. Chase and Foote are both Yale men, Hovey and Wrenn represent Harvard, Larned is a Co-



"FACING" IN HOCKEY.

lumbia and Cornell athletes, and Jones, Meikeljohn and Matteson are all from Brown university. Wrenn was the crack quarter back of the Harvard football team of 1894, and the Brown university men are all football players of note.

The intercollegiate hockey team does not pretend to be an all United States team or to be the champion amateur hockey team of the country. The members make the trip out of pure love of sport and with little hope that they can hold their own with the well trained, experienced hockey players of Canada. They are captained by Chase and will play the crack hockey teams of Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa and Montreal.

Hockey has long been one of the most popular winter sports in Canada, but it has never flourished to any extent in the United States. Shinney, roller polo and rink polo, however, have been quite the rage at different times and in various parts of the country, and as there is very little difference between these games and hockey the American college athletes will probably become expert hockey players in a very short time.

Hockey is a variation of the old Scotch game of shinty, which is called shinney in the United States. It gets its name from the peculiar custom the players practice of whacking their opponents over the shin if these worthies are indiscreet enough to attempt to strike at the ball when they are off side. The well known warning cry of "shinney on your own side!" from a player on one team is usually the forerunner of black and blue shins in the opposing aggregation. Shinney is played on the ice in the open air, and the opposing teams are made up of two disorderly mobs of unlimited numbers of players, who use little system and have but a single object in view—the driving of the ball across the goal.

The ball is placed midway between the goal posts, the players line up on their side of the ball, and the ball is put in play by two rival players who scramble for it with their crude curved clubs, each player endeavoring to send it toward the enemy's goal. The moment the ball is in play a player may go anywhere he desires regardless of the fact that he is ahead of the ball, but when he strikes at the ball his body must be to the left of it and well out of the way, or a player coming from the opposite direction may rap him across the legs with his club.

When the roller skating craze swept over the country seven or eight years ago and every town had from one to half a dozen rinks, roller polo, a sort of shin-



A. E. FOOTE. R. D. WRENN. M. G. CHASE.

ney on roller skates, became very popular. Owing to the limited space of the rinks, roller polo and its offshoot, ice polo, call for five men on a side—viz, goal tend, half back, center rush, right rush and left rush. The game is really scientific shinney, with regulation clubs, well established rules and small cages instead of goal posts. Hundreds of towns throughout the country at this time possessed roller polo teams of great note, but the game reached its highest state of development in New England, and ice polo is still very popular in Boston, Providence and other cities. In cities farther south the lack of ice has prevented the game from securing the public favor that is its just due. Team play and adroit passing make

the game a very scientific sport, and an expert player can perform feats that seem impossible to the uninitiated.

As there is usually plenty of good ice in Canada during the winter, hockey is in high favor. Like many other healthful and fascinating sports, it was imported from England by a club of McGill college students. In 1884 the winter carnivals gave the game a great impetus, and it became so popular that in 1886 the Canadian Hockey union was formed and a Canadian championship established. The official season begins Jan. 1 and ends the 8th of March. Seven men play on a side, and as in shinney and ice polo, the object of the game is to drive the puck, or ball, between the goal posts of a rival team. The puck is a cylinder of vulcanized rubber an inch thick and three inches in diameter. A ball was first used, but it was such a simple task for a player to raise it into the air with his club that the more illusive cylinder replaced it. The goalkeeper stands in front of the goal posts in order to prevent the puck from being driven between them by an opponent. He is the only player permitted the use of any part of the person in stopping the puck. Directly in front of him, but some distance away, is the point who assists in guarding the goal and looks after the puck when it is driven behind the goal posts. Some distance in advance of the point is the cover point, and to the right and left of him are two forwards. These five players are usually strong, fast skaters, and they do practically all of the offensive work of the game, while point and goalkeeper guard the territory in the vicinity of the home goal.

The rink is 100 yards long and 50 yards wide, and at the beginning of play the puck is placed on the ice midway between the goal posts and is faced by a forward from each team. This maneuver is called a "bully." At the word "Play" from the referee the sticks are raised, hit on the ice simultaneously and then clapped together above the puck. When this procedure has been repeated three times, the two players scramble for the puck until one secures it and starts it toward the rival goal. The time of a match is one hour, divided into two halves of 25 minutes each and with 10 minutes' intermission. The side scoring the greater number of goals during the match wins the contest. Unlike ice polo, there is an off side rule, and a player must not strike the puck when he is nearer his opponent's goal than the player of his own team who has the ball until the puck is touched by an opponent.

The game is easy to learn and is most spirited and exciting. When a goal is threatened, the interest reaches fever heat, and a clever play evokes the hearty applause of the spectators. Team work is a conspicuous feature of the sport, and often two forwards by passing the puck back and forth across the rink will carry it many yards into the enemy's territory before it leaves their possession. The sport is easily understood by the average spectator, but it is related that a young lady new to the game once watched the players for a few minutes and then cried disgustedly: "Why don't they have sense enough to all knock in the same direction? They could get the ball between those posts if they'd only try it that way!"

EARLE H. EATON.

CONDENSED SPORTING CHAT.

Arthur Irwin will coach Pennsylvania's baseball nine for 1895.

Guy H. Cochran will captain the Stanford university football team for 1895.

Curtis E. Trafton, '95, has been re-elected captain of the Lehigh football team.

The college presidents of Indiana have voted to prohibit intercollegiate football.

Thomas Earle White is the new president of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill navy.

C. H. Nelson, owner of the stallion Nelson, has been permanently restored to the trotting turf.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is an expert shot with the revolver. She is also a clever billiard player.

The National Golf association has been organized to govern the sport in America. T. A. Havemeyer is president.

Woodruff, the great football coach, will endeavor to train a winning crew for Pennsylvania the coming season.

It is believed the new America's cup defender will cost at least \$150,000. The Vigilant cost her owners \$125,000.

John R. Richards has been elected captain of the Wisconsin university football team for the next year. Richards has played on the team for three years.

John S. Johnson and his skating mate, O'Connor, will appear at all the big races this winter. They are now engaged perfecting plans for a tandem bicycle skate, with which they expect to make a mile a minute.

A Clergyman on the Theater.

The Rev. F. A. Coil of Cincinnati, preaching on the subject of the theater, said: "If I had a child, ambitious, grasping and selfish, and I wished to show him the inevitable result of cultivating those qualities to the exclusion of the nobler ones, I should take him to see 'Richard III' or 'Hamlet' as portrayed by a Booth or a Kean. If I wished to call his attention to the injustice that exists between man and man and set his whole feeling against it, I should take him to see 'The Middleman,' in which Willard preaches a sermon the whole world ought to hear. If I wanted to show him the awful consequences of intemperance, I should take him to see 'The Power of the Press.' And why not on a Sunday afternoon, if that proves to be the most favorable time for all concerned? I confess that with the legal objection removed I should not have the slightest objection about going."

Not Admired by the Relatives.

"Let me tell you a funny story about a sporting reporter who for several years did police duty at headquarters on Mulberry street in New York," writes Macorn McCormick. "A year or two ago he took it into his head to die, and his fellow headquartersmen did the proper by sending a floral tribute to stand at the head of his coffin and after over his grave. The tribute was in the form of a massive reporter's badge and bore this legend: 'Admit within the fire line.' Strange to say, the dead man's friends did not admire the tribute a little bit."

Quite a Different Game.

"What's a d-r matter did yer? Ain't yer goin' ter fight?" said John McTiernan through the ropes to Chuck Connors, the champion of Chinatown, New York city. Chuck had received a "thump" on the jaw from Mike Harris that sent him to the floor and was taking his time to get up. Turning coolly to his seconds, Chuck answered, with fine Bowery scorn, "Wat d-yer 'tink I'm doin'—playin' golf?"

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OUR NEAR NEIGHBOR.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SENOR ROMERO,
THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

He Gives Reasons Why England Leads Us
In Trade and Shows How a Silver Basis
Is an Advantage to That Country—In-
crease in Mexico's Foreign Trade.

(Special Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—I have had a very interesting talk with Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican minister, hanging over a wide field, from his personal acquaintance with General Grant and their joint labors in behalf of the Mexican Central railroad down to the question of silver coinage and international trade. Senor Romero may justly claim to be in the highest sense a citizen of both republics, for he came to Washington in December, 1859, and remained till 1868, came again in 1882 and has represented his country here continuously for 13 years, making good use of his opportunities. Next to him in continuous service is Minister G. de Weckerlin of the Netherlands, who was officially received June 10, 1884. It is a curious fact that of the 31 representatives here of foreign countries 16 were received in 1893 and 4 in 1894, while besides those above named only the ministers from Turkey and Colombia date as far back as 1887. Senor Romero is a gentleman of medium size, with dark eyes and brunet complexion, and speaks English fluently, but a little too correctly, as is common with those who first learn it from books. On this subject he said:

"It is a pity the English is not a written language of sound signs, for I think it moderate to say that one born to the Spanish must take nearly twice as long to learn it as does one born to English to learn Spanish. I learned it theoretically as a young student and could read it, but it was all to be learned again when I came to speak it. The English and all the European in Mexico master our language thoroughly and take much more pains to get well in with the ways of the people than the Americans do. The old firms send out their young men to live long in Mexico, and thus they acquire their great advantage in trade over your countrymen. That our trade with you is the largest is by pure force of circumstances and in spite of tariffs, which are too high on both sides."

"But is it not rather the cheaper labor of Europe that comes to you?"

A Matter of Business.

"I do not think so. They study the market and fit all their wares to it. They put them in original packages for transport by mules or burros over the mountains, while Americans pack them in great bales, which have to be opened and the goods repacked, and that incurs much trouble, with some damage and loss. Well, the fact is Americans have not felt a necessity to look for the trade in Spanish America. The United States has been its own sufficient market for most of the things which Mexico imports. The English houses in Mexico also give credits of six months or a year until the small dealer has sold the goods and got the money for them, and Americans do not like that. You must always remember, too, the great difference in the topography. Mexico lies across great mountain chains, and from them smaller ridges put out, and so the country is cut up into many districts, and there are no great navigable rivers, so transportation is very expensive. This is one reason why the use of silver has worked so much to our advantage. The progressives saw the difficulty long ago, and that is why we made such sacrifices to get the railroads, and it does look strange that, after building the Mexican Central to connect with the United States at El Paso, there should be tariff put up on both sides high enough to keep people from trading by that road."

"When I was in Chihuahua, I was struck with the great excellence and cheapness of the Parral tobacco used there. A common 2 cent cigar seemed to me to have as fine a flavor as the average Havana has here, and I should think your export of such tobacco would be very large."

"It is nothing, a mere nothing. It is almost the smallest of our exports, as you will see by the latest report, which I will send for. Coffee is still the largest, and next to that, sugar, and tobacco, you see (handing me the official report for the second half of the fiscal year 1898), is small and decreasing. You may say, dividing the fibers that sisal holds the third place in our exports. And sugar is almost nothing. This ought not to be, for we have prime sugar lands sufficient to supply the whole United States market, but for a long time the planters had such a monopoly that they could charge their own price, and sugar was 25 cents a pound in Mexico when it was only 10 in this country. We have much improved that matter, and the export of sugar is just now increasing."

Advantage of Silver.

"You speak of the silver basis in Mexico. Is it not a great disadvantage?"
"Oh, not at all. On the contrary, it has worked to our advantage in very many ways, and especially to the great increase of exports. Prices have not risen in silver, and coined or uncoined it will buy just about the same as it always did, except the usual variations in business. I mean this of things produced and used in Mexico, but the price of things fixed in Europe in gold has gone away up. It would be doubled by silver alone, and then there are tariffs and commissions on which percentages of profits must be calculated. This has cut off the imports of such things, as our people can do without and has greatly increased the exports. Take the article of beans, which were long worth 8 cents in silver, but now they are worth abroad 8 cents in gold and the transportation. That makes them worth 16 cents in silver in Mexico. As wages have not gone up, the profit is very great. We once and for a long time sold coffee at 10 cents a pound, but now the foreign price has

gone up again, and the gold price abroad is doubled in silver in Mexico, and they sell it right at the plantation at 50 cents a pound, and you see what a stimulus to the export that is. I might mention many other things in which the same result is noticed, but you can see that it must be so while wages and the prices of other things remain the same. Oh, I am very sure that the gain by a silver basis has outweighed the loss."

"But is it so in manufacturing?"

Eng'g'g' Liability to Loss.

"Quite as much so, first, because the decline in the gold price abroad of manufactures has not been so great as the relative decline in silver or the rise in value of gold, whichever way you choose to put it, and the result is an advance in the price in silver of those foreign manufactures, which is a stimulus to home production. Again, we once exported heavily of silver to pay foreign balances, but now we cannot and must either do without the foreign goods or export goods to balance, and as we cannot export heavy goods at any profit on account of the great cost of transportation our people are compelled to put more skill into what they make. Still another reason is that more money remains at home, and there is capital to invest in manufactures. It is in this way, I think, that England is now beginning to lose heavily by this gold and silver division of nations. China and Japan and many other countries pay the same low wages in silver that they did, while in that metal the cost of foreign articles is raised. So with their cheap labor they will shut out English goods, and besides they cannot pay for them if England will not take such money as they have."

"Do you find the handling of silver much inconvenient?"
"Not in ordinary business. Sometimes there is a heavy transport, but we already have some well established banks and will of course improve our banking system. Indeed it seems to me that the best solution would be to have silver for domestic business and leave the gold as the money of transportation. However, I will not venture on saying what arrangements should be made between our two nations, but I have an idea that this gold and silver business will soon have to be arranged differently, and that the gold nations, especially England, will not find the gold basis to their profit so much as they supposed."

Mexico's Foreign Trade.

Senor Romero cited many items from the Mexican official reports and commented on them to show how existing conditions had greatly stimulated exports. On looking over the documents he gave me I find that in the fiscal year 1898 the total exports were \$87,509,221, while for the preceding year they were \$75,467,715, an increase of over \$12,000,000, or 14 per cent, and in a year that the exports of most other countries were stationary or declining. On scrutinizing the items, however, it appears that \$56,504,365 of the last year were in the precious metals, an increase of over \$7,000,000 in that line alone, and it is quite surprising to note that only a trifle of this was in gold, and that the export of silver is very large and steadily increasing.

J. H. BEADLE.

SOMETHING OF CRISPI.

He Thinks the United States the Only Genuine Republic in Existence.

(Special Correspondence.)

ROME, Dec. 26.—Crispi, the Italian statesman whose name has been a familiar one in the newspapers for many years, and to whom attention is again directed by reason of recent events in Italy, hates the French, as many of his acts both in and out of office have shown. As a republic he thinks France is an utter failure. In time it may be possible for the government of France, he says, to be truly republican and for the people to appreciate their advantages as citizens under such a government. "How can it be expected," he asks, "that a genuine republic shall at once be established in a country where for centuries the government has been monarchical?"

Not long ago, speaking upon this subject to a friend, he declared the United States to be the only genuine republic today. Notwithstanding this, it is understood that he does not consider the American form of government an ideal one for Italy. He believes that the government of England is more worthy of imitation than the American, but he would not have that of Italy modeled exactly upon the lines of the English government either.

Bismarck is the greatest statesman now alive, in Crispi's opinion, and he has said that the present Emperor William would have done better than he has if he had been more considerate of the Iron Chancellor and had not caused the latter's retirement.

It is said that Crispi's only real passion is politics. He neglects literature, he falls asleep when he goes to the theater, and he is not familiar with art. Yet his domestic affairs have at various times been the cause of most scandalous reports. His first marriage was in the fifties. He was then in exile on the island of Malta, and there he married a pretty peasant girl. When, some time later, owing to the revolution, he was able to return to Italy, he ignored his lowly wife and married another woman who had been one of Garibaldi's heroines. Under the new political regime Crispi rose rapidly, and it was not long before he decided to discard this second companion as he had the first. Then wife No. 1 died, and when Crispi was minister of foreign affairs in 1877 he presented wife No. 3 at court, where she was cordially received.

Crispi's house has two entrances, one on the Via Gregoriana and the other off the Piazza Mignanelli. The first is the "social entrance," so to speak, while the second is used for all but high officials who desire to see him on business. He speaks of his work room as his "studio," and those who enter the apartment are made aware of the great regard he has for his daughter, for her portrait is the most conspicuous decoration.

J. B. BAGLEY.

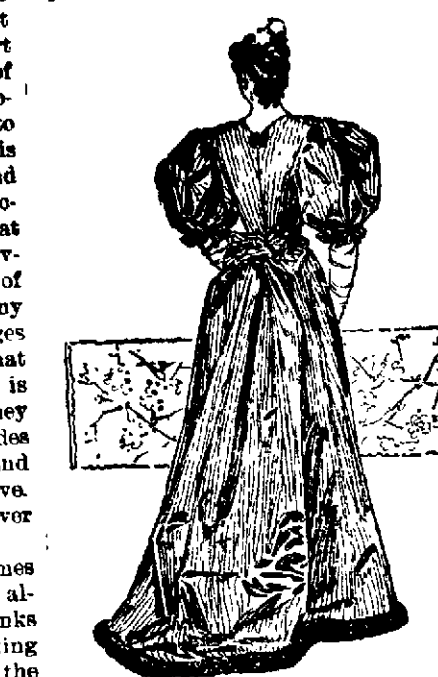
EFFECTS IN BOUCLE.

STRIKING NOVELTIES IN MIDWINTER
CLOTH GOWNS.

As the Season Advances Costumes Grow
More Gorgeous—Wool Capes a Passing
Fancy—The Lavish Use of Plain and
Fancy Velvet Costumes.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—There are more varieties of boucle goods this season than I have ever seen before. Some of them are called frizzed or frise. Some are known as tufted, and another is called bourette. Some have the little tufts close together, and others have quite large tufts woven closely standing irregularly in a hairy surface. The frizzed has kinky little hairs standing up all over, and the boucle pure and



TWO TONED WHOLE DRESS

simple is of a foundation of one color, and the little mohair curls all over it, so that the lower color shows but rarely, as a fold creases sharply. All of these goods make very comfortable looking gowns and capes as well as coats, and they are very light considering their thickness. They make up well in cloaks for little girls and are above all very reasonable in price.

Rich Effects.

Some of the richest effects in these goods are obtained by black bourettes on dark green, blue or red groundwork, with a very brilliant thread run through at intervals. This makes the stuff bright and warm in appearance. The suits when made of this require a little rich velvet of the darkest shade of the underlying color in the way of cuffs, collars, etc.

For the stylish wool capes affected just now by the swagging young ladies there is a new fabric called "wild boar" cloth. There are ridged vertical stripes, and these are all covered with short bristly hairs. The lower edges of these ridges have a fine line of some bright color, while the ridges are an eighth of an inch wide and of an elephant gray. There is a soft and rather fleecy goods of this family which has a twilled under surface, with little rough spots all over it, as if it had been wet and rubbed until the nap was loosened. It is particularly stylish when made into full suits. The rough boucle effects on the cheviot mixtures make another very stylish gown.

Goat Hair Crepons.

There are some novelties in goat hair crepons. This textile is lustrous as silk and makes a wonderfully soft fabric, and this is seen from white to black through all the prettiest colors of the season. I have seen two very showy and very handsome dresses made of this material—one in black and the other in a rich reddish brown. They were both trimmed with Persian boucle astrakhan cloth woven closer than usual. The corsage to one was an Eton jacket of the Persian, with immense gigot sleeves of the crepon and a Russian blonde under it. The other had no jacket, but the waist was draped over surplus style, with an immense black Persian sailor collar, with one long end draped over to the left. The effect was beautiful. It left the neck open in a small V shape, and the boucle stuff enhanced the fairness of the neck.

There is a new whipcord in two tones, where each alternate cord is of a contrasting color, and the cords are very thick. The most of these have the cord crosswise, but in some they run length-

wise of the fabric. Why it is I do not know, but the latter has a remarkable quality for throwing up a trimming. Narrow braid or roll of fur or indeed anything is given a prominence almost unequalled by this curious fabric.

New Velvets.

Velvet, plain and broadened, velvins and uncut velvet are all more worn this season than ever before within the recollection of two generations. There are some fancy velvets, such as ombre striped, checked, blocked and chevron stripes. The chevron stripes are wrought with satin alternates. The blocked velvets are of two tones in one color or two quiet contrasting ones. Greens and browns in their most aesthetic shades have the prominence. The checked vel-

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vet are so near like the woolen shepherd checks that it needs a second glance to decide which of the two the garment in question is made of. The black and cherry chevron velvet is much used as sleeves to elegant gowns. The moire gowns are made still richer and more festive by having sleeves and accessories of the chevron velvet.

The silks grow richer and are shown in more superb and expensive qualities as the season progresses. The finest of them all are those having a close grain background in black, with a broad edged figure developed thereon in satin of some subdued shade or tint. One pattern had a rich corded ground, with old rose oval spots, and besides that an almost metallic moire finish.

OLIVE HARPER.

FROM CHILD TO WOMAN.

Education and Training of the French Girl in Paris.

(Special Correspondence.)

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The sharp crack of a cabman's whip or the shrill call of the peasant woman who sells apricots is perhaps the only sound which floats over the high walled garden of the "pension" to remind the little French schoolgirl there is an outside life.

Within that garden she sedately walks, clothed in a black alpaca pinafore, her arm around some companion's waist, her thoughts narrowed to the confines of her school.

The moment she outgrows socks and skirts two inches above her knees she is placed in the "pension" or in the convent. If it is to be the boarding school she is to be sent, one must be chosen where she will meet girls of her own "caste."

The out-skirts of Paris—St. Cloud, Neuilly and Passy—are simply a colony of boarding schools. Very rigid are the rules. The daughter that comes from the Faubourg St. Germain will not enter the same "pension" with the girl whose father has the mayoralty of some village on the Seine. This little bourgeoisie, scorned by the patrician, will not in turn associate with the girl whose father sells gloves on the Avenue de l'Opera. Each class of society has its school. Although many of these schools claim to be secular, there is a strong papal influence brought to bear upon the pupils. What would our vigorous independent American girl, who at the age of 16 begins to talk of the "higher education" and goes in for golfing, Greek plays, lectures and opera matinees, the girl that studies graphic statistics, high German and political economy, think of the French girl who hardly knows the meaning of such things? At that age the little Parisian is spending her time in making prim drawings in red ink, filling her copybooks with precise dainty writings, studying her national history only or preparing her composition on "The Wild Flowers."

The American girl should not pity her neighbor across the water, for she is taught what the American world would scornfully scorn. She can do the most exquisite embroidery, is taught deportment and can repeat the lives of the saints. These ideals are often an exaltation and tend to the formation of a noble character.

At 18 years the Parisian schoolgirl generally says "goodby" to her mates. As soon as the "pension" doors have closed on her for good the pinafore is changed for the simplest of gowns. Handsome costumes or jewels are out of the question until she becomes "madame." As soon as she has "finished" the straight brushed hair shows a tendency to curl on the forehead.

Even now she does not begin to see life as American girls understand it. As soon as she is prepared to enter society her dowry is given out, and a suitable husband is generally chosen by the parents. At last she is affianced. In many cases when her future husband is presented she may not have had five minutes' conversation with him. At balls there is always a raised divan around the room, on which the chaparran sits with her charge beside her. When a gentleman requests a dance, he asks it of the chaperon, not the young woman. While dancing he rarely speaks to her. On its termination he immediately leads her back to the seat on the divan. She is never allowed to be alone with her fiancé, or, in fact, with any man, until she is married. Very different is the life of the Flemish and Dutch girls, for they are allowed almost as much liberty as the Americans.

As a usual thing, there is no former love affair to haunt her, and if the chosen husband is young and passably good looking he satisfies her girlish fancy, and she gives him her love. No thoughts of congeniality or moral or mental worth enter her little head. She is not really the faithless, frivolous creature the French novelist is so fond of portraying. On the contrary, she is fond of her husband and devoted to her children. From the slight limbed, thin featured schoolgirl marriage develops her into a shapely, vivacious, excitable woman, with lots of dash and wit.

MAUD JAMES CHILTON.

Glycerin as a Relief in Coughing.

A foreign medical journal is authority for the statement that a tablespoonful of glycerin in hot milk or cream will at once relieve the most violent attack of coughing. This is a simple, easily obtained and harmless remedy, and if it keeps good its promise will prove to be of great value. The use of glycerin spray through an atomizer. This is applied directly to the inflamed or irritated surfaces and gives almost instant relief. In attacks of influenza, colds in the head, sore throat and like troubles glycerin mixed with three times its bulk of water boiled and cooled is an invaluable remedy. A little practice will enable the patient to fill the lungs with the spray, and the soothing and cooling effect is remarkable. Mixed with an equal bulk of sulphurous acid, glycerin is an almost unfailing remedy for throat troubles of all kinds, and before throat lozenges can be used by all people, it must, however, be freshly made, as it keeps but a short time after mixing.

THE LAND OF REVEREY.

WHERE EASTERN AND WESTERN CIVILIZATIONS BLEND.

Speculation as to the Past of the Sandwich Islands—Literature of the Hawaiian Islands—The Logic of Commerce—The Breath of the Kona.

(Special Correspondence.)

HONOLULU, Dec. 12.—How delicious and fragrant is the koma as it blows softly across these islands! It lulls you to a half sleep, carries you to the land of waking dreams, and it brings to your inhaling strange, grateful aromas that it has gathered from the spices of faroff isles, and it swells out the sails of great ships that are laden with produce from all parts of the world and sends them along on their journey. Kona is a god who is at once mighty, gentle and strong. The natives, who have given him his name, speak well of him. He is the great trade wind. Kona! How fine it sounds!

Honolulu looks as if it were a town of modern western civilization that had come within the sway of a softening, calming influence. A suggestion of Asiatic languor hangs in its atmosphere. It is as if the soul of the east lived in the body of the west. There is a blending of opposing principles of civilization.

But the east dominates the west, even as the soul dominates the body. You as the soul dominates the dream, dream and think, and think and dream. Truly is this the land of reverie! Beautiful images arise in your imagination. They beckon to you to come. And the koma kisses your cheek softly.

According to the latest researches, the Hawaiian people, and indeed the whole Polynesian race, of which they are part, had an Aryan beginning somewhere in Asia Minor or Arabia.

They are utterly distinct from the great Malay branch of the human family. It is assumed that they were brought into contact with early Cushite and Chaldeo-Arabian civilizations.

Ground is given this assumption by the discovery of the fact that there is a similarity between the ruins of ancient temples in Arabia and the ruins of temples that are to be found on many of the islands of the Polynesian archipelago.

There are also grounds for the belief that in the long, long ago there existed a vast Polynesian continent that was rife with a life and civilization perhaps mightier and nobler than our own.

Who shall tell? Infinite must have been the cataclysm that burst this continent asunder. Well might man believe in the power of gods.

I thought of all these strange and ancient things yesterday as I looked out and over to the mountains. How solemn and grand they looked—these mountains of Oahu! How calm! All day long I had been wandering through Waikiki, the suburb of Honolulu.

How shall I describe Waikiki? I know not. I cannot tell. I only know that it is dreamy and beautiful and has about it the shimmer and lustrous softness of the orient. It is as some magic place told in glowing Arab tales. I was enthralled, carried away. I had seen beautiful girls dancing—dancing a moving, sensuous dance to a sweet, soft music. Did you ever read the verses of Omar Khayyam, the Persian poet, he who thrilled the east with the nerve of his love strain? If you have, and have come under the full spell of their magic, you will know something of what I felt.

The Hawaiians have a literature of their own which tells of the doings of their heroes and the vicissitudes and life of their race as far back as the second century. It is a beautiful literature, dreamy and full of folk stories, traditions and legends. These were carried on from father to son through the centuries. Kalakaua collected them together and put them into a book. Reading it gave me a pleasure in which there was a sadness, for I could not help feeling the force of the contrast between the present Hawaiians and those of their race who were famous and mighty in the long ago. Now they are dying away, as all races of another civilization die when they are brought into contact with our civilization. All others crumble before it. I often wonder as to who the hordes or powers will be who shall crumble as. Truly we are at present impregnable and possess the easy sneer that is born of impregnability, but in time the force of air and wind and water wars even adamant to nothing.

Hardly sailors were the Hawaiians. In their strange craft they braved the perils of unknown great waters, and it is well for us present day folk to remember that the dangers of the deep were greater for ancient than for modern sailors. They had neither charts nor subtle, cunning instruments to guide them. They braved the unknown with nothing in their favor but their stout hearts and the shining stars.

The women of Hawaii are often most beautiful, and even those who are not so favored possess an ease and grace of bearing that is a fascination in itself. They have large, soft eyes, oval faces and figures supple and perfect.

The men of Hawaii have lost their spirit. They are of a race that is dying away. They are falling like leaves that are withered before the rush and crush of that terrible vanguard of our—commerce; that thing whose soul and essence is the lust for gold, that thing whose mercy is the thrust of cold steel; that thing whose logic is the incontrovertible leaden logic of the bullet. I might speak of the politics concerning these islands, but I have said enough in speaking of commerce, for to the white race commerce and politics mean the same thing.

But these things only disturb a fellow-reverie. We live but for a day, after all. The Persian philosophers felt this truth. I am feeling it now. Aye, we only live for a day, so let us live it. How beautiful is this Waikiki, and how soft and caressing is the fragrant breath of the koma!

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A. P. DACRE.

LETTER FROM MR. LEASE.

She Writes as "The Independent" About Wealth and Its Abuse.

By way of comment upon John McBride's recently expressed views concerning wealth, Mrs. Lease writes to THE INDEPENDENT as follows:

(OPEKA, Kan., Jan. 3.—While there may be some justice in "statutory limitation of wealth," such measures will not

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

PLANTS SET BY MACHINERY.

The Transplanter Has Come to Stay and Ends Another Hand Job.

There remains not a doubt about the successful operation of machines for setting out plants like cabbage, tobacco, tomato and all similar growths. These transplanter are adapted to field work and require a team, driver and two droppers, besides some help to pull the plants, writes a tobacco grower who has tried one to Rural New Yorker. He says: The transplanter is coming into general use among the tobacco growers. A grower that raises two acres thinks he can afford to buy one.

The reason why a small grower likes to own a machine is that he can set his plants whenever they are ready. The practice is to transplant afternoons in very hot weather, but in cloudy, cool weather it doesn't make much difference. Some experts claim that they have set four acres a day, but two acres or perhaps 2 1/2 acres set 3 feet one way and 18 inches the other seem to be enough for the droppers. This would require 18,000 to 20,000 plants. The transplanter has an attachment that calls for the plants at the distance required, but the droppers need considerable experience to obey it at the particular time.

The farmer quoted planted two acres of potatoes with his machine in drills eight inches apart. It took about eight hours. Ordinarily every plant will live. The exceptions are when there is a depression in the ground, such as a dead furrow or a stone, or similar obstruction. There is a water tank to every transplanter. He runs a continuous stream and has had tobacco plants live that lay on the ground with scarcely any earth on the roots. He says that with good droppers tobacco plants will live better during an ordinary season than plants set by hands after a rain. Most farmers who own transplanter get their plants ready in the forenoon and set them in the afternoon, which makes a great difference in the plants living. The ground ought to be well prepared and rolled to do first rate work. In planting potatoes take off the tank and put a box in its place in which to carry the seed. Two good droppers can drop as fast, 16 or 18 inches apart, as an ordinary team will walk. In setting tobacco, etc., a slow walking pair of horses are the best.

Varieties in Corn.

There have been great changes in the type of corn as in any kind of cultivated plant. In New England and most of the northern states flint corn is almost exclusively grown as a field crop. For the garden and to some extent for general purposes sweet corn and popcorn are grown. American Cultivator says: We have known farmers to have popcorn ground for meal, and they said that when cooked it was sweeter and better than that from flint corn. Sweet corn is to some extent grown as food for milk cows. The stalks, if cut early, are sweeter than those of ordinary corn.

Western people think the dent corn makes better corn bread than does the eastern flint corn, but our idea is that the flint corn is best for all purposes. The weight of stalks of flint corn is less per acre, but the yield by weight of the grain is larger than the average of that grown at the west. Still when an eastern farmer wants to grow the largest possible yield of corn he is apt to select some of the early dent varieties to make the trial with. That shows his belief that it is the greater care which flint corn usually gets that explains its greater average prolificacy.

Cold Frames and Greenhouses.

Plants that are being wintered in cold frames must be kept at a standstill until spring. On warm sunny days some ventilation may be necessary to prevent the plants from starting into life. A little airing in winter, however, will usually go a great way. One way to gain ventilation is by raising the head of the sashes just a trifle and placing little blocks of wood under them, thus holding them up at that end only two or three inches above the frame.

Available space in the greenhouse may be profitably filled with lettuce, parsley and the like. On dark days evaporation is slow and comparatively little water is needed. Keep a look out for the green fly.

Massachusetts Cattle Quarantine.

Massachusetts has declared a cattle quarantine against the world. All stock entering the state for whatever purpose is to be quarantined, submitted to the tuberculin test and slaughtered if found to have tuberculosis. The state cattle commission has also begun a systematic farm to farm inspection and proposes to kill every tuberculous animal in the state and to keep out all such stock.

These comprehensive efforts are meeting with considerable opposition from farmers, who claim that no benefit will arise from killing tuberculous animals in that state unless the same remedy is enforced in all other states.

Alfalfa Is Marching East.

The alfalfa boom has extended to the east. It is now reported as thriving this side of the Mississippi river and is being experimented with throughout the middle and New England states with contradictory results. The exhaustive report made by F. D. Coburn of Topeka, secretary of the Kansas Society of Agriculture, covers the whole subject and will doubtless result in additional experiments with this crop in Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

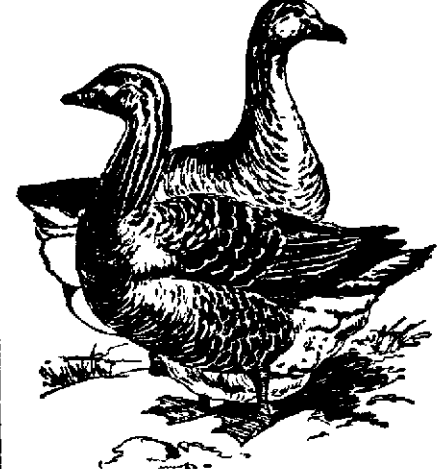
WEIGHT OF GESE.

An Interesting and Valuable Experiment With Different Breeds.

At the recent poultry exhibit at the state fair in Rhode Island there were on exhibition a variety of young geese, all hatched within a few days of each other and all about April 30 of the present year. The average weights were given for these dates and show the growth of each variety of cross as follows:

GAIN IN WEIGHT OF GESE.			
	July 7.	July 21.	Sept. 4.
Emblen	8.19	9.64	8.34
African	8.30	9.18	10.20
Toulouse	8.50	7.73	7.73
Brown China	8.28	7.00	7.73
Prince Edward Island	4.60	5.04	6.62
African and Toulouse	8.47	9.65	10.13
Emblen and Toulouse	8.13	9.24	8.56
Emblen and Toulouse	8.09	9.28	9.40
Wild and African	7.61	9.00	8.38
Toulouse and Emblen	8.44	8.00	8.28

Certain things are to be noted in these tables. It is to be noted that while the Toulouse and Emblen are the largest of



TOULOUSE AND EMBLEN GESE.

our geese, yet they are by no means the most rapid growers in their early days. The Toulouse is perhaps the heaviest variety when fully matured, but on the three different dates given it ranks below the Emblen and the African. Later on it will probably overtake and pass these varieties in weight. The Emblen on the dates given in July surpassed all the other pure bred geese, but on Sept. 6 the African had overtaken and surpassed all the pure bred and cross bred geese. In fact it will be noted that the African both as a pure bred and in crosses is a very valuable goose where early maturity, rapid and steady growth are desired. The heaviest pure bred geese and the heaviest cross must be allowed to the African. This variety deserves the attention of practical men. It closely resembles the Brown China in color and make up, but is much larger. The cross of the wild and African produces a remarkably handsome goose. The wild goose used was the Canada goose, a graceful, swanlike bird, and the cross bred young, while heavier, present much of the grace of their wild ancestor and are closely like it in the color and markings.

Another thing to be noted, and perhaps it is to be observed as a caution against coming to hasty conclusions, is that certain varieties shrink in weight between July 21 and Sept. 6. The Emblen breed lost .80 pound, the Toulouse half pound and the Wild and African cross .65 pound. We can hardly believe that this is a normal result, and must therefore attribute it to some cause or causes at present to us unknown. The same experiment ought to be repeated by Mr. Cashman for two or three years and the results carefully tabulated, and then we should be in the possession of information that would enable us to draw legitimate and safe conclusions. A single experiment, however carefully conducted, cannot be regarded safely as settling any debatable question.

MINORCAS.

Splendid Layers and the Largest of Non-sitting Breeds.

The Minorca is a fine layer and the largest of non-sitting breeds. There is a general impression abroad that Minorcas are not winter layers. This is incorrect. If warmly housed, well fed and sheltered from cold and wet, they may be depended upon at all seasons for eggs. They are, as a rule, small eaters. Another good trait in them is their suitability for close confinement. If well fed and their wants are properly attended to, they will do almost as well in a small room or a back yard in a crowded town as if upon a grass run in the country. This, together with their splendid laying qualities, has done more to popularize the breed than almost anything else.

The beak of the male should be fairly long and stout, not too straight. The head should be of medium length and broad enough to carry a good base of comb. The comb must be single, fairly large, evenly and deeply serrated with five to seven spikes. The spikes should be about equal in depth to the blade of the comb. The comb should be broad at base, or wedge shape, straight in front and free from any twist, thumb marks or hollows at the side. The carriage of the comb at the back is important, for while it is desirable that it should reach well down the neck it should not go so far as to touch the feathers. The comb, face and wattles should be bright red. No trace of white must appear on the face, not even a spot or a line under the eye. Lobes must be white and almost shape. The body should be broad at shoulder, square and compact, with fairly long back. The bird should stand on legs of medium length. Tail well arched and carried well back. Weight, 6 1/2 to 9 pounds. We have had blacks weigh as high as 10 1/2 pounds.

The comb of the female should be fairly large, evenly serrated, drooping well over side or face, so as not to obscure the sight. Face and wattles bright red. Lobes white, medium in size. Large body, full and rounded. Back broad and rather long. Legs of medium length. Tail full and carried well back. Weight, from 5 1/2 to 7 pounds.

The Blacks are a little larger than the Whites, but there is little difference between them in the matter of egg production.

TWO VENERABLE CITIZENS.

One of Them Has the Rifle of Their Kindman, Daniel Boone.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEVADA, Mo., Jan. 3.—There is no family more widely known in Missouri than that of the Bryans. Jonathan Bryan, the father of Elijah and James Bryan, who resides here, built the first flouring mill in St. Louis, which was erected on the river Des Peres. Elijah Bryan is now in his ninety-fifth year, and his brother James is 87. Elijah has resided continuously in what is now the state of Missouri since December, 1800, and he is therefore the oldest citizen of our state. He helped to guard the forts and fight the Indians in what is now St. Charles county from 1813 to 1816, which period history gives the first Indian war in this state. The old flintlock rifle, "Charley," which he carried in the early days is still in his possession. It has never been altered to suit modern requirements, but it remains just as it was nearly 100 years ago.

This gun was a great favorite of Daniel Boone, a relative of the Bryans, who then lived on Fommege, Osage creek, in St. Charles county. During the massacre of the Ramsey family near the present town of Marthasville, in Warren county, by Black Hawk and his band, in 1816, Elijah was summoned, with other men able to bear arms, to go in pursuit, but on arriving at the scene of the massacre he was detailed, on account of lameness, as one of the guards at Fort Charrette, which stood then on the north bank of the Missouri river, a mile and a half south of the present site of Marthasville.

He could ride horseback better than any of the neighbors, but in following Indian trails through the woods the men were compelled to walk. As he



JAMES BRYAN.

ELIJAH BRYAN.

was lame and using crutches, which he has been compelled to do to the present day, he was required to remain behind with the boys and old men to guard the fort.

He has voted at every national and state election since 1820. He was an enthusiastic "old line Whig" until that party was absorbed by the American and Republican parties in 1859, when he joined the Democratic party and has voted with it ever since.

James Bryan, his brother, was born in St. Charles county and came to Vernon county a number of years before the late civil war. He carried the American flag in front of the funeral procession that laid the remains of the great pioneer, Daniel Boone, to rest in this state. He also fought in the Seminole war.

He has a splendid memory and tells thrilling anecdotes that came under his observations in his early days. They belonged to a long lived family. Their father, Jonathan, died at the age of 88. One of his sisters, Nancy Cole, died three years ago at Mexico, Mo., aged 91 years.

Jonathan Bryan, their father, was a brother-in-law of Daniel Boone, and his name was made famous in history by the many thrilling adventures he made in the annals of the early settlement of the western states. The two nephews have a number of relics which were property of Daniel Boone, which they prize highly.

MISS ANTHONY AT THE OPERA.

The Veteran Suffragist Has Not Recently Attended For the First Time.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, Jan. 3.—They are telling a rather interesting story about Susan B. Anthony here in New York. Although the veteran apostle of equal rights for both sexes has never posed as a society woman, she has many friends among people who move in society in various cities, including not a few New Yorkers. She is frequently a guest, for instance, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lanterbach (he is the well known legal luminary), and always an honored one, for whose comfort and convenience no pains are spared.

A few weeks after her return from Kansas last fall she was invited to be a guest at the Lanterbachs' for a few days' rest. The opera season had just opened, and as usual the Lanterbachs had a box. Of course Miss Anthony was invited to attend the opera as the family's guest. Then it came out that in all her long life she had never attended an operatic performance, not that she had any objections to the opera, but as a matter of fact, as she explained, she had always been too busy to find time for such matters.

The opera given that night was "Faust," with Mme. Melba as Marguerite. When the orchestra began the overture, Miss Anthony's fine old face showed that she was not bored. On the contrary, she said she was pleased with the music of the instruments, and she had previously expressed herself as delighted with the beauty show in the boxes. But when the curtain rose and the performance actually began her enthusiasm was almost beyond bounds. Such singing, she admitted, she had never heard. More than that, she had never dreamed that music of such surpassing sweetness could be produced. Each performer pleased her, and when the prima donna appeared, and the distinguished auditor listened to her wonderful voice the suffragist was completely lost in amazement and delight. It is hardly probable, now that the ice has been broken, that Miss Anthony will fail to attend the opera in the future whenever she has the opportunity and can find time to do so.

M. I. DEXTER.

A BRIGHT TOT.

Lucille Leith, the Child Actress of Richmond and Golden's Company.

One of the most charming of the many bright children who earn their living before the footlights is Lucille Leith. This little miss was born in Milwaukee something more than six years ago, and her histrionic ability manifested itself before



LUCILLE LEITH.

she was able to articulate plainly. Her mother, Marion Strathmore, is an actress, and it was therefore but natural that Lucille should gravitate toward the stage. She began by appearing in private theatricals and charitable entertainments, benefits, etc., until early in the present season, when she secured her first professional engagement with Richard Golden in "Old Jed Proddy."

Lucille plays the part of Little Tretty, and she does it in a manner that would put to the blush many actresses of much maturer age. She has a very sweet voice, which her mother sensibly refuses to permit her to use for singing as yet. She also dances very prettily and is altogether a well equipped and thoroughly conscientious little artist who is certain to make as rapid strides in her chosen profession as she does in her lessons, which her mother scrupulously looks after every day.

THE WHEELING WORLD.

The racing authorities have abolished betting on the Italian cycle tracks.

Sanger believes the unpaced mile can be ridden in two minutes on a circular track.

Monte Scott of Plainfield, N. J., is regarded as one of the most promising riders in the east for next season.

So far as newspaper notices are concerned, Napoleon is giving Bicyclist Zimmerman a hard fight for first place.

Otto Ziegler, the California crack, is expected to show greatly increased speed next season. He will ride in the east.

Tom Eck is said to have a scheme on foot to take a team of Class B riders abroad next season for a sly at the foreigners.

The wheelmen of Hartford say they will build a new cycle track that will equal either Waltham's or Springfield's course.

A club of "gentlemen amateur cyclists" has been formed in Paris, with over 200 members. Private races will be run every Friday.

The Canadian Wheelmen's association has agreed to allow Class B riders to compete in all amateur races held under its rules next season.

Racing wheels next year will for the most part be equipped with 26 inch wheels. It is generally admitted among the cracks that the closer the wheel is to the ground the more power and speed can be obtained.

Parisians are looking forward to a bigger cycling season than ever. If Zimmerman decides not to go back, it is not improbable that Johnson may be induced to forsake the "bas blancs" and become the idol of the Parisians.

Clever Billiardist Eugene Carter.

Eugene Carter, the most unique character in the billiard world, has successfully weathered the gale in Paris, and greatly through his efforts the game has been re-established on the old footing in the French capital. When the authorities closed the billiard academies about eight months ago, Schaefer and Cotton beat a hasty retreat to America, whither Fournil, the French expert, followed them, but the persistent Carter remained and has been rewarded. He had too much at stake to leave, he figured it. Although Schaefer had made several trips to Paris to play match games with Vignaux prior to Carter's going there, Carter was the first American expert to flourish financially in France. He landed there the first time with \$7 in his pocket, a jointed cue and not enough knowledge of the language to decipher a bill of fare, but his success was instantaneous. That was only five years ago. Now Carter is rated as, next to Vignaux, the wealthiest billiard player in Paris.

From Church to Theater.

The Rev. Father Conway, pastor of a Catholic church in Dickson City, who has long had a fondness for the stage, has joined the company of Chauncey Olcott. The priest is said to have built up a church in Dickson City, in which place his name has recently appeared on the bills announcing the play "Mavroune."

From San Francisco comes a dispatch to the effect that the Rev. W. H. Harris, a young Episcopal clergyman, had announced his purpose to adopt the theater. He is said to have secured an introduction to Alexander Salvini, who has promised to give him the first opening in the Salvini company.

The Littlest Girl.

Robert Hilliard produced his dramatization of Richard Harding Davis' "Her First Appearance" under the title of "The Littlest Girl" at Cleveland as a one act play. The piece opens behind the scenes of a theater where the little one has just made a success in a dance. The character taken by Mr. Hilliard is that of Van Bibber, who is of course active in restoring the child to her father. The play abounds in long speeches and has no notable dramatic action. It is said, however, that Mr. Hilliard and Mr. Davis will elaborate the character of Van Bibber to the dimensions of a three act play.

To Revive the Olympic Games.

The Stadium, the old race course at Athens, will be the site of the first contests of the new international Olympic games arranged by the International Athletic association last June. The games will be contests for the championship of the world in all sports and forms of physical exercise, limited to adult amateurs. The first meeting will take place in 1896 in Athens, the second in 1900 in Paris, and after that meetings will be held every four years in some capital city.

EDITOR TOM WINDER'S WAGER.

He Believes He Can Wheel Around the United States in Three Hundred Days.

Experts in almost every known sport have developed a craze for establishing records of all sorts in their various lines. Bicyclists have the craze worse than most of the others. The latest sensational effort is that of Tom W. Winder of Warsaw, Ind., who will undertake a bicycle trip around the United States "to decide a bet and establish a record." He is to make the trip in 300 consecutive days, traveling via circuitous roads a distance estimated at 21,600 miles and is to register at 76 chosen points on his route. Should he accomplish the trip successfully, and he seems to have great confidence in his ability to



TOM W. WINDER.

do so, he will have to travel at an average rate of 72 miles per day. His route will take him through 33 states and territories, and he will visit 3,981 cities, towns and villages, including the registering places. Winder has been editor of the Warsaw Wasp for the past ten years. He has traveled extensively and is a good wheelman, having done considerable rough country riding in mountainous districts. He is a man of slender build, weighing but 120 pounds. He is 32 years of age, is married and has four children.

The terms of the wager require him to earn his traveling expenses en route. Time will be allowed him in case of illness and, for accidents to his machine which require parts to be forwarded from the factory. His outfit will consist of a corduroy suit of clothes, a camera, a sun umbrella and about 50 pounds of baggage. He expects to start from New Orleans on Feb. 1 next, going westward, so that the entire trip can be made during warm weather and enabling him to traverse the great northwestern plains during the early summer, which is the most favorable time. The registering and checking will be in charge of the League of American Wheelmen.

PUGILISTIC PERSONALS.

Billy Murphy is a tailor. Johnny Griffin is studying medicine. Gene Hornbacher is making umbrellas. Billy Meyer is in the cigar business in Chicago.

George Godfrey cuts coupons and gives sparring lessons. Billy Edwards is a private detective and hotel "bouncer."

Mike Donovan teaches boxing at the New York Athletic club.

Arthur Chambers and Patsey Sheppard are running concert halls.

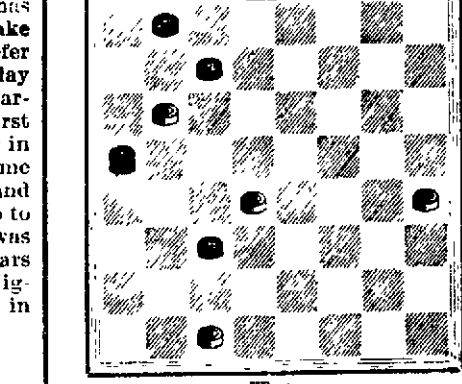
Corbett, Fitzsimmons, Sullivan, Dixon, Kirk Hogan and Joe Walcott are actors.

Don Creedon, Tommy Tracy, Tom Kelly, Tony Allen, Paddy Ryan, Young Mitchell, Jimmy Carroll and Jake Kilrain are selling "John Barleycorn."

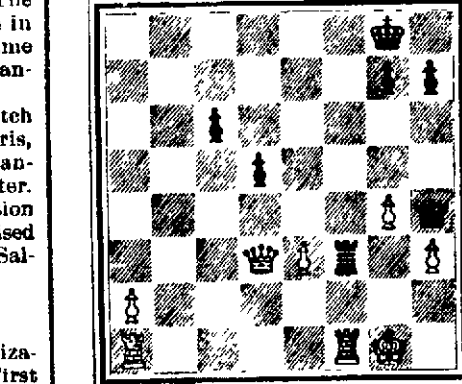
Fitzsimmons has now deposited \$5,000 of the \$10,000 stake which he and Champion Corbett are matched to fight for in addition to a \$41,000 purse. Fitz says: "I do not see why Corbett does not accept the Kinescopic company's offer and let the fight occur in New Mexico. That would be \$50,000 sure money."

CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 304.—By James Beecot. Black.



Black to move and win in four moves. Chess Problem No. 304.—End Game. Black.



Black to play and mate in four moves. Checker problem No. 305: White.

1. 14 to 18	1. 23 to 14
2. 12 to 16	2. 28 to 23 (1)
3. 16 to 19	3. 23 to 16
4. 11 to 27	4. 28 to 24
5. 7 to 8	5. 24 to 20
6. 21 to 27	6. 20 to 18
7. 27 to 23	7. 18 to 11 (2)
8. 7 to 16	8. 14 to 7
9. 23 to 10	9. 7 to 3 (3)
10. 5 to 9	10. 3 to 15
11. 15 to 18	11. 22 to 15
12. 19 to 10	12. 8 to 11
13. 18 to 20	13. 11 to 16
14. 10 to 15	14. 16 to 12
15. 20 to 24	15. 12 to 16
16. 24 to 27	16. 16 to 20

17. 15 to 19, and wins. Chess problem No. 306: White.

1. Q to G5 ch	1. P inter
2. B to K3 ch	2. K to R5
3. Q mates	

ON A FLYING CAR.

Serious Street Car Accident in Kingston, N. Y.

A MILE A MINUTE ON A GRADE.

The Five Passengers Have a Frightful Experience—Three Save Themselves by Jumping—Two Passengers Hurt—The Motorman Fatally Injured.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 7.—A serious accident has occurred on the Kingston Electric Street railway on the steep grade along the lower end of Broadway. Near the top of the hill is a switch. When car No. 1, in charge of Conductor James Norton and Motorman Charles Link, reached this point going down it was found that the brake would not hold the car. The motorman made frantic efforts to get control of his car, but the ice had got between the brake and the wheels to the extent that the sand box seemed to have no effect.

There were five passengers aboard and they made desperate attempts to jump from the flying car, but were prevented for a time. Finally one man, T. P. Osterlander, sprang for his life and landed safely in a snow bank. Two of the passengers were ladies and they were kept in the car by the conductor, who stuck to his post, as did also the motorman. By this time they were moving at the rate of a mile a minute, and many spectators gazed in horror at the runaway, which looked every moment as though it would dash into one of the buildings that lined the road down the hill. The car kept the rails, however, until the sharp curve at the foot of the hill was reached.

The runaway dashed over this curve at a terrific rate and plowed half way through the Cornell Steamboat company's building, taking down a huge iron pillar in its flight. The motorman was seriously injured about the skull and is likely to die. Conductor Norton came through safely. Mrs. James Seiforth was seriously shocked and received a number of minor injuries. Her sister, who was also in the car, was severely bruised, but not seriously. Two gentlemen from Germantown jumped just before the car struck and escaped with slight injuries.

An Interesting Fight On.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 7.—The legislature meets at Charleston next Wednesday. An exceedingly interesting fight is on for the United States senator from West Virginia to succeed Senator J. N. Camden. There are five candidates, viz: N. E. Whittaker of the First congressional district, George C. Sturgis of the Second, John B. Floyd of the Third, John A. Hutchinson of the Fourth and S. B. Elkins of the Second. It will be Elkins against the field, with the present prospects favorable to Elkins. The election of senator occurs Jan. 22.

To Continue the Investigation.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—In the state senate this week, Senator Loxow will introduce a resolution extending the time of the investigation of the Lexow committee and giving it further powers but allowing it to make a preliminary report. Mr. Conkling in the senate is likely to interfere with such an investigation by introducing a bill empowering the mayor of New York to appoint a municipal committee of his own to go into an investigation of every city department.

Perished in an Avalanche.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The village of Orly, in the Canton of Aix-les-Thermes, Pyrenees, has been partly overwhelmed by an avalanche, which has destroyed four houses and 12 barns. The bodies of 15 persons have been recovered from the ruins of these buildings, and at least eight persons are known to have been severely injured. In addition, a number of cattle are buried in the avalanche.

A Steamer Capsizes.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 7.—The steamer Onondaga, loaded for the Little Kanawha trade, struck the piling and capsized in the mouth of the river here, where she now lies.

A Victim of Coasting.

MEDIA, Pa., Jan. 7.—Joseph Martin, a 19-year-old son of Minshall Martin, residing near Wallingford, has died from injuries received in coasting.

Miss Stevenson Very Ill.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 7.—There is no change in Miss Stevenson's condition. She is still very ill. The vice president has arrived here.

THE HIGHEST AWARD

That could possibly be granted by the World's Fair Commissioners, was given to the manufacturers of

Willimantic Star Thread

For quality, strength, smoothness, uniformity of texture—for everything that enters into the manufacture of perfect spool cotton Willimantic Star Thread always leads the world. One trial will convince you of its superior value. Ask your dealer for it.

Send six and receive six spools of thread, any color or number, together with four bobbins for your machine, ready wound, and an interesting book on thread and sewing. Free. Be sure and mention the name and number of your machine. WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., Willimantic, Conn.

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MASSILLON, O.

